

hitherto faithfully sustained her part, in the maintenance of this policy, and in none more so than that which incalculates forbearance on the point referred to. I wish to see the forbearance which has so long characterized her conduct in this matter, still further continued. Approving of the Platform which the Convention has adopted, and conscious, from my impressions of right and duty in regard to it, that I shall be among the last to abandon it, I prefer not to connect our efforts to sustain it, with an issue which all must admit to be in some degree, at least, affected by different considerations.

In my judgement, all that is necessary to insure success, is dispassionate, but steady and firm action. Let the great principle we are now contending for, be once more re-established in the councils of the nation, and the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia will fall of itself. Other and more important interests will intervene and induce the inhabitants themselves to labor for its removal.

I must not, however, be understood, either by what I now say, or by what was said in my letter to the New York delegation at Utica, as repeating the declaration that I would, if elected, withhold my approbation from a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District. I could not now give any such assurance, for the reason that the circumstances by which the question is now surrounded, are widely and materially different from what they were when the declaration was made; and because upon a question of expediency, circumstances must control. At that time, the apprehension was honestly entertained, that there was danger of a servile war, in consequence of the extent to which the agitation of this question had been pressed.

Participating in this apprehension and believing that such a declaration in advance of any action of Congress upon the subject would have a salutary influence in allaying the excitement, and warding off the danger which menaced the peace of the slave-holding States, I did not hesitate to make it. Whilst, on the one hand, all grounds for this apprehension have passed away, we are on the other threatened with a subversion of the spirit and character of our government, through the successful encroachments of the slave power. If, under such circumstances, two branches of the national legislature should decide that a due regard for the public interest requires the passage of such a law, I should not, if President, think it within the line of my duty to arrest its passage by the exercise of the veto power.

Among the difficult subjects that occupied the attention of my illustrious predecessor, whilst I was a member of his cabinet, and of myself whilst President, that of river and harbor improvements by the aid of the federal government, occupied a prominent position.

Whilst the conviction was very general with ourselves and others, that a large class of them was deserving of aid from that quarter, and that it could be extended to them without exceeding the proscribed powers of the government, all were strongly impressed with a deep sense of liabilities to abuse, to which the legislation of Congress upon the subject was unavoidably exposed. The matter was one of frequent and earnest conference between President Jackson and myself, during the first two years of his first, and the whole of his last term. The result was a conviction that no better course could be adopted than to approve such bills as we were satisfied came within the class referred to, and do all that could be rightfully done by the Executive, to prevent abuses by appropriations for objects that were not entitled to the aid of the Federal Government. The appropriations for river and harbor improvements contained in acts of Congress approved during our respective administrations, will show the results of that conviction; and I know of nothing that would prevent me from pursuing the same course if I should again occupy the office of President.

The subject is one of vast importance, and well deserving the attention bestowed upon it by the Chicago Convention of last year. I have not before me the letter addressed by my lamented friend Governor Wright, to that body, but I was strongly and favorably impressed by the views he expressed upon the general subject.

The views which I have for many years entertained in regard to the best disposition by Congress, of the public lands, have recently set forth in my published letter to the "Industrial Congress." They are—

First. That Congress ought to act upon the principle, that the United States have a greater interest in the early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than in the amount of revenue which may be derived from them.

Secondly. That the accumulation of large tracts in few hands, should be discouraged, and

Thirdly. That liberal facilities ought to be afforded for the acquisition of small portions, by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing them as homes for themselves and their families. These opinions are announced as far back as 1835; whilst a candidate for the Presidency. I set forth, also, in my letter to the Industrial Congress, the recommendations I had, whilst President, made to Congress, and the acts I had approved to promote the policy I had avowed. The general principles I have sustained upon the subject of the disposition of the public lands, are in harmony with the resolution of the convention, with this difference, that whilst the convention proposes free grants of limited quantities, for actual settlement, the farthest that I had gone was to recommend grants of portions of them, at prices, little, if any thing, more than sufficient to defray the expenses of survey and location. The policy to which I have so long adhered to, and for the success of which I have been sincerely solicitous; makes the early, and as far as practicable, substantial settlement of the public lands, the principal and the revenue derived from the sales of them, a secondary

and comparatively unimportant object.

I regard the question of revenue, as only important, because it affords a prospect of securing regularity, and a greater degree of stability in the settlements. If a plan can be devised by which these objects would in all reasonable probability, be as well affected as they can be by the exaction of a pecuniary consideration from the settlers, the relinquishment of that consideration would with me, be no objection to the measure. From a report of the Committee on Public Lands, which has lately been forwarded to me, it appears that the sales of the public lands have been pledged to the public creditors for one of the loans of the last year. If this is so, Congress will, without doubt, if any plan for the free gift of any portion of the public lands to actual settlers, should hereafter find favor in their eyes, see that the objection arising from this cause, be, in some proper way, obviated. Come what may, the good faith of the nation must always be scrupulously maintained.

My opinion in regard to protective duties and the best source of revenue, were very fully given in my letter to the Indiana Convention in 1843, which was extensively published; and they are the same now. I, on that occasion, gave my reasons for the regarding the system of taxation in force in the States, viz: a direct tax upon an assessed property, as more equal and equitable than a system of duties on imports. I gave also my reasons for believing that duties on imports would for a long time continue to be used as the mode by which the Federal Government would collect its revenues, in preference to a resort to direct taxation. Although the latter policy is I believe, steadily gaining in the public mind, its advance has not yet been sufficient to authorize us to expect its early adoption.

In the mean time the government must have revenue for its support and the very heavy debt which it has recently incurred ought to be paid as soon as practicable. Under these circumstances I acquiesce in the resolve of the Convention, that the means for these purposes should be raised by a revenue tariff.

I have deemed it due to the Convention and to the occasion, to depart thus much from the rule which I proscribed to myself in my letter to the Industrial Congress, in regard to further expositions of my opinions upon public questions. Having done so, I shall for the rest of the canvass, adhere to that rule and leave the whole matter in the hands of the people, with whose disposition of it all should be, and I certainly will be, satisfied.

I am, gentlemen, very resp't your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.
JOS. L. WHITE, and
SALMON P. CHASE, Esqrs.
Committee of Buffalo Convention.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
NEW YORK, Sept. 8, P. M.
The Cunard line steamer Hibernia, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th ult. Her advices are, therefore, a week later.

The news is not of very extraordinary interest. She brings accounts of a calamitous disaster at sea, in the burning of the ship Ocean Monarch bound from Liverpool to Boston. She left port with 393 persons on board. The fire was discovered when 8 miles from Ormshead. At the time, several vessels were in sight. Mr. Little's yacht bore down to give her assistance, but the wind was blowing too hard to approach her. A boat was lowered from her, and 17 persons were saved. The Brazilian frigate Alphonse, commanded by the Marquis de Lison on a pleasure excursion, and having on board the Prince de Joinville, D'Aumale, and a large company was also in sight. She also lowered her boats, and by extraordinary exertions saved 150 of the luckless passengers and crew. The Prince de Joinville is said to have distinguished himself, by his indefatigable successful efforts to succor the distressed. Fifty persons were also rescued by other vessels; but still the loss of life is agonizing. The news from Ireland is of a meagre character. On the second trial of O'Dougherty, the jury could not agree.

Smith O'Brien, and the other leaders of the insurrection in Tipperary, were to be tried by a special commission.

The grain crops are represented as being below an average.

Lord John Russell has announced that he will convene Parliament should England again be threatened with famine.

In Scotland, the movements of the Chartists have caused some uneasiness. All kinds of rumors of war have been discovered, showing the existence of an extensive conspiracy.

The Continental news generally, is of a pacific character.

The Socialists still disturbed the peace of Paris but there were no outbreaks.

The Italian question was still unsettled. Chas. Albert exhibited unabated confidence in his ability to sustain his position. The intervention of France and England was yet continued, and rumor says that Austria is content to adopt the Adige frontier, leaving Lombardy to joint Piedmont or Switzerland. This, it was supposed, might form a temporary basis, but no temporary peace can be expected while Austria holds any portion of the Peninsula.

From Schleswig, there is nothing. There is a rumor of another armistice.

Commercial.

Flour is quoted at 31s. 8d. a 35s; Corn, 30s. to 35s; Corn Meal, 16s. to 17s. 6d. Cotton was at a stand; Upland 4 1-8d.; Mobile 4 1-4; Orleans 4 3-4. Sales of the week, 33,450 bales; imports 39,000 bales.

In the London money market, on Friday, the 25th, the funds experienced a rise of one half per cent, closing at 76 1/2.

Second Despatch.

It is rumored that a revolution has broken out in Russia. Advices from Warsaw state that it broke out simultaneously at Breslau and Petersburg. This statement is confirmed by travellers. The Emperor has fled to Cronstadt. A provisional Government has been established at Petersburg.

The Cholera is raging horribly in Austria.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8th. There is an increasing demand for flour; the foreign news has had no other effect than to check business. Sales of 400 bbls, at \$4 54 06 1/2 per bbl. The grain market is unchanged. Sales of whisky at 17 1/2c per gallon. Provisions are unchanged, and but little doing. Sales lard oil at 52 a 53c, per gallon.

THE TIMES.



The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
1st. District. T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.
2d. " A. LEONARD, of Howard.
3d. " W. M. A. WITCHER, of Clay.
4th. " J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.
5th. " C. N. HANDY, of Benton.
6th. " A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau.
7th. " U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

FAYETTE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

The People's Platform.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor."

"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"—Z. TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.

From and after the 30th instant, this paper will be published at Glasgow, under the title of

Glasgow Weekly Times.

We have been induced to make the change of location, from several considerations, the most important of which is, to better our own condition. This, we think we shall be able to do, without loss to our patrons here.

We shall issue our paper in Glasgow on Thursday, and our subscribers here will receive it on Friday morning, with as late news (until the river closes) as the Saturday's paper now contains.

☞ We shall not miss the publication of a paper in consequence of the removal.

☞ We shall make such arrangements here, as will enable us to attend to all advertisements, job-work, &c. our friends here may favor us with, as promptly as before, and with as little trouble or expense to them.

☞ Yearly advertisers can continue, or close their business at the time of removal at contract rates.

☞ We hope our exchanges will immediately make the necessary change in their books, for us to get their papers at Glasgow—which place, for the benefit of those out of the State, we would say, is in this (Howard) county.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Hon. Abel Leonard, Whig Elector for this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Glasgow, September	30
Huntsville, October	2
Bloomington, "	3
Schellville, "	5
Paris, "	6
Fulton, "	9
Columbia, "	21
Mexico, "	23
Fayette, "	28
Marshall, "	30
Lexington, November	6

FOR NEW MEXICO.

Judge Beard and family, of Texas, passed up the river last Sunday, en route for New Mexico. He goes out by authority of the Governor of Texas, as Judge of New Mexico, by which it would seem Texas is going to contest her right to all that country. The Territory is under the jurisdiction of the General Government, held as part of the territory acquired from Mexico by conquest and treaty. Texas claims it as part of her original annexed territory. Uncle Sam and his young child for it.—We think the old gentleman has paid pretty dearly for the young scamp already, and this proceeding smacks strongly of ingratitude. The "beggar is on horseback!"

☞ Broke Jail, on the night of the 8th inst., a man named Fruits, committed for stealing cloth, and a runaway negro, the property of Mr. Bradley, near this place.

☞ The Whig gathering at Fort Harrison, on the 5th inst., was a tremendous affair; not less than fifteen thousand persons present, while by many the estimate was as high as thirty thousand. The Wabash valley was there in its might, and the account it will give of itself in November next will knock locofocoism in that region into spasms.

FREE SOIL.

We publish to-day Mr. Van Buren's letter to the committee appointed by the Free Soil Convention, to communicate to him his nomination to the Presidency by that body. It occupies a considerable portion of our space—more perhaps, than many of our readers will think ought to be given to it; but as it comes from the head of that party, and is a fair embodiment of its sentiments and hopes, we give it entire. The Free Soilers are occupying a considerable space in the public eye, and many believe they will grow stronger, in the course of time—hence it is important to be acquainted with their principles, and note their starting point.

Our democratic readers, of course, will be pleased to have it in their power to see where their old friend stands.

NEW JERSEY IN THE FIELD.

The Whig State Convention of New Jersey assembled at Trenton on the 30th ult. It was very generally attended, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. The Taylor electoral ticket consists of John Runk and Isaac V. Brown as Senatorial Electors, and Joshua Breck, Charles Burroughs, Robert V. Armstrong, Calvin Howell and Peter J. Ackerman, as District Electors. Among those who addressed the Convention were Col. Haskell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Barnard, of Indiana. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings, and the convention adjourned with three cheers for Taylor and Fillmore. New Jersey is as safe for Gen. Taylor as any State in the Union.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS!

The New York Courier & Enquirer says that the Hon. B. F. Butler has been removed from the lucrative office U. S. District Attorney of New York, and that the Hon. John McKeon has been appointed in his stead. It is both meet and proper that the Van Buren locofocos should be made to feel the effect of their own political proscription doctrine. No Whig will consequently murmur at the course of the President.

The Times says Old Zack uses his sword against our enemies. Be so good, then, as to tell us in what instance he ever used his sword or any other weapon in a fight in his life.—Democrat.

At Fort Harrison, Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, you slanderer! Do you you not know this?

The Editor of the Democrat may think himself fortunate, if even the boys of the country do not black, tar and feather him, for insinuating so vile and infamous a slander against a man who has spent his whole life in the service of his country—who has fought a series of desperate battles and never was defeated—who brilliantly triumphed on all occasions, even when the foe was four to one, and he was hampered and crippled by the party malice of the rulers of his own country.

There are many soldiers in this country who have been with Gen. Taylor; some who were with him at his first battle and victory at Fort Harrison, and others who were at his last desperate battle and brilliant victory at Buena Vista. What do they think of this slander on their old General?

BOLTING IN MICHIGAN.—This work continues with great activity. A meeting of the Barnburners of Monroe county was held on the 5th inst. which was numerous attended. Gen. Edward Bronson, late President of the Cass Ratification meeting, presided, assisted by Thomas Farrington, late member of the Legislature, and Leander Sackett. The Secretaries were Col. W. Wadsworth and Stephen G. Clark.—These are all good and true Democrats.—The meeting was addressed by Isaac P. Christianity, Samuel J. Hall, L. Sackett, Thomas Farrington, N. Wadsworth, O. Pulver, and W. W. Murphy, the latter formerly a Democratic member of the Legislature, from Hillsdale county. Haynes Johnson, an old Jeffersonian Democrat, and the President of the Hillsdale county Cass ratification meeting, was appointed a delegate to the Buffalo Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, that Col. Benton has declined the challenge sent him by Mr. Butler of South Carolina. The declaration is said to cover eight pages of foolscap, and that the letter will, in all probability, be given to the public in a short time. Col. Benton finds blustering in the Senate to be one thing, and standing up to what he does, quite another. It proves the old saying, "barking dogs never bite."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, P. M.

The National Intelligencer of this morning, learns that a rencontre occurred at Adalank, Georgia, between Alexander H. Stephens, member of Congress from Georgia, and Judge Keene. The latter stabbed the former in five different places with a dirk. Two of the wounds are said to be mortal. The cause of this sad rencontre is said to be, that Mr. Stephens attempted to slap Keene in the face.

STATE ELECTIONS.

In addition to the election in Vermont, which has just terminated, the following States hold elections between this and the Presidential election, which takes place on the 7th of November:

In Maine, on the 11 of September, for Governor, Legislature, and seven members of Congress.

In Georgia, on the 2d of October, for eight members of Congress.

In South Carolina, on the 9th of October, for Legislature and seven members of Congress. The Legislature chooses the Presidential Electors.

In Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, for Governor, Legislature, Canal Commissioner, and twenty-four members of Congress.

In Ohio, on the same day, for Governor, Legislature, and twenty-one members of Congress.

United States Senators are depending on the Legislatures of Vermont, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Michigan and Mississippi hold their State elections on the 6th of November, and New York and New Jersey on the same day as the Presidential election.

It is certain that ex Governor FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, has come out in favor of the Free Soil movement. The Hon. JOHN M. NILES, of the United States Senate, made a speech at a Free Soil meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 28th ult.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—By the way of Cleveland, we have the first notes of a speech delivered by Mr. Webster, at Marshfield, on the 1st inst. The account was sent by Telegraph, and is necessarily imperfect. But we know that the great statesman avowed himself fully and decidedly in favor of the election of General Taylor.

CHANGE OF POSITION.—No man can tell what "a day may bring forth." How far, then, must the developments of nine calendar months be beyond the reach of mortal prescience? Not more than nine months ago, says the Richmond Whig, the Richmond Enquirer, and the Washington Union, united their voices in denouncing the Southern Whigs who voted for Robert C. Winthrop as the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and what does the reader suppose was the ground of objection? Why, that he had engrafted upon the Oregon bill of 1845, the precise Willmot proviso which Mr. Polk has since signed in the very same bill!!

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in State Convention have nominated Gen. Caleb Cushing as their candidate for Governor.

It has been officially announced by the coroner of London, England, that the Cholera has appeared in that city.

The Old Hunker State Convention for New York which met at Syracuse, nominated as their candidate for Governor, Chancellor Walworth, and for Lieut. Governor, Charles O'Connor.

We learn there is a report in circulation, that young ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of attending Howard High School, cannot procure boarding. This is not the case, as we are informed there are a number of good houses, both in Town and in the country, where boarding can be procured at \$1 25 and \$1 50 per week, lights, fuel, &c., being furnished.

A CANDID OPINION.

The following, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) from the pen of the editor of the "Union," in May 1846, before Gen. Taylor was thought of for the Presidency, will show the real opinion of Father Ritchie, and how little reliance is to be placed upon efforts from the same quarter to disparage the Old Hero:

"The Pen worthy of the Sword.—Nothing can be more happy, appropriate, modest, yet dignified, than the despatches from General Taylor. They are worthy of the man and of the occasion which has called them forth. We thoroughly agree with the compliment that the New Orleans Courier pays to the General order of Gen. Taylor 'giving thanks to his troops for their bravery and good conduct.'"

The American reader will remark with pride and pleasure the striking contrast it exhibits to the tedious, extravagant, vainglorious productions of the Mexican General. THE NEATNESS OF THE STYLE IS ADMIRABLE.—NOT A WORD TOO MUCH OR IN THE WRONG PLACE.—ALL IN FINE KEEPING WITH THE ENERGY AND DECISION WITH WHICH HIS MILITARY OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED.—Semi-weekly Union, May 30.

KENTUCKY.—Mr. Crittenden was inaugurated as Governor of this Commonwealth on the 6th inst. Orlando Brown has been appointed Secretary of State, and James M. Todd Assistant Secretary.

VERMONT ELECTION.

There has been no election for Governor by the people, in Vermont. The election will devolve on the Legislature, which is largely Whig in both branches. The political complexion of the Legislature is as follows: Whigs 103, Democrats 24, Free Soilers 50.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Mobile Advertiser, of the 1st. contains a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Governor Gayle, defining explicitly the position of that gentleman upon the slavery question.

Governor Gayle, in transmitting Mr. Fillmore's letter to the Advertiser, accompanied it with the following note:

MOBILE, Aug. 30, 1848:

Dear Sir: I will thank you to publish the enclosed letter in the Advertiser. Before I left Washington, I saw the Southern democratic papers asserting, recklessly, and as I believed, without the slightest foundation, that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist. I addressed him a letter on that subject, and received the reply now sent you.

Though this charge is made with boldness in the South, I will venture to affirm that no respectable man of either party in the North would endorse it. Upon this subject no man is sounder than Mr. Fillmore, and as between him and Gen. Cass an advantageous comparison could be made.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. LANDON, Esq. JOHN GAYLE.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

Hon. John Gayle—Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 15th inst., but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But as you desire some information for your own satisfaction in regard to the charges brought against me from the south on the slavery question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

While I was in Congress there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubtless be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all my votes, whether on the reception of petitions or the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule.

I have none of my congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or memoranda to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time while in Congress, I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was, that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That by the constitution of the United States the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where institutions was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PASS IT ROUND.—The Valley (Va.) Whig states that a recent political discussion at Fincastle Shelton F. Leake, the Democratic Elector for the Albemarle District, pronounced Gen. Taylor a TRAITOR to his country and compared him to BENEDICT ARNOLD! The charge was received in dead silence by the democrats as well as the whigs present.

The same sort of slang was uttered at the Washington democratic meeting, just before the adjournment of Congress.

The Free Soil Convention of Massachusetts, have nominated Stephen C. Phelps, for Governor, and John Mills, for Lieut. Governor.

THE BOLTERS.—The Amherst Express thinks those who, taking the ground that the whig party is dissolved, have left its candidates to support Mr. Van Buren, are now in a position similar to that of the hero of one of Gough's temperance or anti-temperance anecdotes:

He was riding with the driver on a stage coach near Rochester; he had "taken a drop too much," and consequently was unable to retain his seat, and fell overboard into the sand. The coach stopped of course for the gentleman (1) to regain his seat. He soon gathered up, when the following colloquy ensued: "Well, driver, (sic) we've had quite a turn (hic) over, haven't we?" "No, we have not turned over at all." "I say (hic) we have." "No, you are mistaken, you only fell off." "I say we (hic) have; I'll leave it (hic) to the company." "Haven't we (hic) had a turn (hic) over, gentlemen?" Being assured they had not, "Well, driver," (hic) said he, "if I'd known that, (hic) I wouldn't get out!"

The following table will be useful for reference, showing the number of volunteers from the several states to the Mexican war. The number of volunteers from the Slave states was 43,213, those from the free states 22,136:

States.	Com.	Men.	States.	Com.	Men.
Mass.	10	930	S. Carolina.	10	937
New York.	20	1690	Georgia.	22	1987
New Jersey.	5	420	Alabama.	33	2951
Penn'a.	23	2117	Mississippi.	25	2235
Ohio.	63	5334	Louisiana.	31	7041
Michigan.	11	970	Tennessee.	60	6000
Indiana.	50	5971	Kentucky.	40	4644
Illinois.	65	5971	Missouri.	69	6441
Wisconsin.	2	146	Kansas.	16	1312
Iowa.	3	229	Florida.	4	289
Maryland.	11	1274	Texas.	94	6855
Virginia.	10	1182			
N. Carolina	10	895	Total.		65,349

"Important if True."—"Father Ritchie" announces that he read "a long editorial article in the Charleston Mercury, with great attention, with some sympathy and much respect" The Charleston Mercury is immortalized; that's clear!